

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Keyiana Carter,

Plaintiff

v.

NV Department of Corrections, et al.,

Defendants

Case No. 2:24-cv-02392-CDS-EJY

Dismissal Order

Pro se plaintiff Keyiana Carter brings this civil-rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress constitutional violations that she claims she suffered while incarcerated at Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center. ECF No. 1-1. On January 23, 2025, this court ordered Carter to file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full \$405 filing fee on or before February 28, 2025. ECF No. 3. The court warned Carter that the action could be dismissed if she failed to file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* with all three documents or pay the full \$405 filing fee for a civil action by that deadline. *Id.* at 2. That deadline expired and Carter did not file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, pay the full \$405 filing fee, or otherwise respond.

The court's order came back as undeliverable to the last address that Carter provided to the court. ECF No. 17. When Carter initiated this case, the court sent her an advisory letter that informed her, among other things, that she should notify the court immediately about any change in address. ECF No. 2. The deadline to file an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the \$405 filing fee has past, and Carter did not file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, pay the full \$405 filing fee, or file an updated address with the courts.

I. Discussion

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. *See Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440–41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring pro se plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether to dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the court must consider: (1) the public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court’s need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. *See In re Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130).

The first two factors, the public’s interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the court’s interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of Carter’s claims. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. *See Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

The fifth factor requires me to consider whether less drastic alternatives can be used to correct the party’s failure that brought about the need to consider dismissal. *See Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that considering less drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order does not satisfy this factor); *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2002). Courts “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives.” *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this court cannot operate without collecting

1 reasonable fees, and litigation cannot progress without a plaintiff's compliance with court orders,
2 the only alternative is to enter a second order setting another deadline. But issuing a second order
3 will only delay the inevitable and further squander the court's finite resources. Setting another
4 deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these circumstances. So the fifth factor favors
5 dismissal. Having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, I find that they weigh in favor of
6 dismissal.

7 **II. Conclusion**

8 It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on Carter's
9 failure to file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full \$405 filing fee in
10 compliance with this court's January 23, 2025, order. No other documents may be filed in this now-
11 closed case. If Carter wishes to pursue her claims, she must file a complaint in a new case and either
12 pay the required filing fee or properly apply for *in forma pauperis* status.

13 The Clerk of Court is directed to enter judgment accordingly and to close this case.

14 Dated: March 10, 2025

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18 Cristina D. Silva
19 United States District Judge
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